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There's just one reason why they're 21c, and not thirty-five cents a yard. The lengths run from 10 to 20 yards each.

It costs the importer more than 21c a yard to get them here from France in the full pieces.

Beautiful patterns in white grounds, with dots, rings or little square multi-colored blocks scattered through them, and the figures are so neatly done that they look as if they'd been painted on the cloth by an artist.

French ingenuity and taste shows out to perfection in these goods.

Miller & Rhoads

VIRGINIA BOARD OF CHARITY

(Continued from First Page.)

American people will no doubt occur to you, but one of the foremost ways in which this spirit has manifested itself has been in the extraordinary attention which has been paid in this country to the care of the poor and the uplifting of downtrodden humanity. The growth of institutions for the care of such as the blind, the deaf, the insane, and the existence of the State Board of Charity has grown out of this general movement, which was said last night, and not in any way local or confined to any one section.

FIRST STATE BOARD.
The first State Board of Charity established in the United States was the Massachusetts Board, which was a modification of the old Board of Immigration Commissioners. It used to be the practice of the United States, instead of taking care of the immigrants directly, to make contracts with the States to do so, giving them a tax of \$2.00 per capita for registering and receiving the immigrants. The existence of a large number of public and private charities in Massachusetts made the need for a State board more keenly felt in that State than in any other in the Union. Certain matters connected with the management, which was felt to be defective, suggested that the board should be reorganized, which was accordingly done.

"State Boards of Public Charities have three distinct objects—first, the supervision of State institutions, then the supervision of the county and municipal institutions, and finally the supervision as it is wide as to extend to the poor. But the original intention of these State boards was to look after the management of State institutions.

"From the admirable paper read last night, it appears that the State Board of Charity, it appeared to me that the main purpose of this conference was the desire to improve the condition of the county jails and almshouses.

"There is no more necessary or useful work, and that is also the purpose of the State Board of Charity. The primary purpose is to look after the management of State institutions, to obtain greater comfort for the inmates and greater economy in the conduct of their affairs.

EXECUTIVE POWERS.
The powers which were given to the Massachusetts Board were to some extent executive powers. The old Board of Immigration Commissioners had executive powers, and it succeeded to their duties and functions, but the board was really in no sense an executive body, but merely advisory and supervisory.

"The benefits of the system were so great that it rapidly spread. The first State to imitate Massachusetts was New York, and then Pennsylvania, and these were rapidly followed by Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and so on after another of the States fell into line, until at the present time there are twenty-four such boards in the United States, embracing a very large majority of the population of the country, as all the large States have them. The States in which they do not exist are for the most part States of minor importance. I, of course, make an exception of Nevada, which is a very small State, and of the Territory of Alaska, which is a very large Territory, but which is not yet a State. Virginia is a large State, and though it has been somewhat backward in taking part in this movement, the time seems to have come when it is ready to take part in the great work.

THIRTY YEARS.
The State of Illinois organized its board in 1878, and it was elected its secretary and held that position practically for thirty years. I feel, therefore, that I know a great deal of the history of the board, with confidence of the benefits derived from their creation. In Illinois State institutions were not well managed; they were under the management of local boards, and there was some minor dissatisfaction in the public mind as to the management of some of the institutions, especially one established for the care of the insane. And so it was thought best to have a supervisory board, which should have power to inspect the institutions, examine their books and records, bring the officers and employees of the institution before them, put them under oath and ascertain whether the institutions were fulfilling the purposes for which they were created; whether they needed enlargement or improvement in any respect, and to make semi-annual reports. But they should have no executive power, no power of making rules or regulations or to

issue orders; no patronage, no connection with the political machinery of the State, but an entirely independent board, whose function was criticism and advice. Nothing more.

That is the principle upon which all the boards have been established, and in addition to that, it is within our power to visit the county almshouses and other places in which the insane are confined, and since the insane are sometimes confined in jail, it was given power to inspect the jails and almshouses also, and we made report on them. We had no power over private charities, however, as that was not conferred on us.

RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS.
We had the recommending to the Legislature of the appropriations to be made for the maintenance of the different institutions, and also to give our opinion as to improvements, alterations, enlargements, and also our opinion as to their capacity. I spent nearly thirty years of my life in this work.

The relation of such a board is somewhat peculiar. There are a great many people who think that the board ought to have executive power, but executive power is conferred upon the Board of Trustees. The trouble with regard to a local board of trustees in most States (I know nothing of Virginia, so this is not personal) is that they are made up of citizens of the locality, and they are sometimes don't take a great deal of interest in it.

One of the best institutions I ever visited was an insane hospital of Alabama, under the management of Dr. Bryce. Dr. Bryce told me that his Board of Trustees came once a year for the purpose of taking dinner with him and signing the annual report, and that he never saw them any other time. But he was such an administrator that he did not need any board. But if you get a superintendent who is unable to act without advice or control, it is, of course, very important that the board should be efficient and cautious. But in the administration of the government we have found it advisable to institute checks, which are intended to obviate the danger of official misconduct, and it is a common saying that no man is safe from being watched, and many times better, and two heads are wiser than one.

BEST FOOT FORWARD.
A board of trustees, if it makes mistakes, is not likely to report them to the Legislature or to the public. It is making its reports to itself, and its best foot foremost, but where you have an advisory board, with powers to criticize, and in the exercise of that power or criticism to make comparisons, to go on the outside and see how similar institutions are managed, to establish a standard of excellence to which those in charge must conform, you will find that the institutions become better from day to day, and that the moral influence of such a board is enormous.

Reforms are not brought about by legislation. It is the slow growth of public opinion, and public opinion makes itself felt in the public press, and the government responds to public opinion. The press forms public opinion and turns it in the right direction, and the reforms brought about by public opinion are reforms that are sure-ordinarily, wise and well considered before they are put in operation.

We never felt, as a board, that we needed any executive power. We were satisfied that that should be in the hands of the trustees, and that we should have nothing to do but to judge of results and report to the Legislature and Governor. We acted by a sort of intermediary between the Legislature and the institutions, and between the Governor and institutions. By degrees we got the confidence of the public to such an extent that our suggestions were taken without opposition. I had a bill passed, involving the appropriation of \$1,000,000, through the Senate in fifteen minutes without a dissenting vote.

CUT OFF USELESS EXPENSE.
Thus, by establishing a uniform system of accounts and holding the institutions to a very high degree of financial responsibility, by making them show their books, we are able to cut off useless expense and compel them to spend the money which they receive from the State for the purpose for which it was appropriated, mainly for the care of these unfortunate, and we by degrees educated the Legislature to make larger appropriations.

Of the two dangers of parsimony and extravagance, I really believe the Legislature is more likely to sin on the side of parsimonious appropriations than extravagant ones. When the total amount expended by the State for the care of its unfortunate is divided by the number of inmates, you will find it is only a few cents for each person.

It is the spending of money that makes rich and withholding that makes poor, and in this direction of legislative appropriations there is no more mistaken or

false economic policy than an illiberal policy.

I want to say that with regard to the county jails and county almshouses, our institutions had a most remarkable effect. We found the conditions of the county almshouses to be absolutely deplorable. My father used to say that if the people of the United States could have all the jails brought together in one place, the roofs taken off and the inmates left out, they could walk over and look down into them, they would not tolerate the existing conditions for an hour. The best we had enough, but the worst are simply an intolerable nuisance.

By criticizing and going to the editors of the newspapers, getting the citizens interested and taking them to visit the different institutions and see for themselves, and by making reports, we succeeded in arousing opposition to the existing conditions of these institutions, which resulted in improvements, better men placed in charge of them and better provision made for the care of the inmates.

That would be the result, unquestionably, if the organization of a State Board in this State were effected, with power to visit and make reports. The people of these United States don't intend to do wrong; they do want reform, and reform because they don't realize what they are doing.

WORK IS EDUCATIONAL.
The great work of a State Board is educational, and it is in this way that it is most successful. It is power to educate the public mind, to bring their attention to subjects which would otherwise never reach them. The educational function of such a board is its most important function, and the work done in that direction is the most important work.

Such a board becomes the head of the entire charitable work in the State in which it exists. It is ordinarily given power to establish local boards of visitors, auxiliary boards, which work in harmony with it, visit the different counties and get information as to what is going on. A State Board of Charity becomes acquainted with the conditions engaged in charitable work in the State, all who are in charge of private, as well as public institutions, all who are engaged in the placing out of children or in the relief of the afflicted and suffering, and influence for good is simply incalculable.

One word in conclusion in regard to a question which is agitated in many States. I am to speak of it in New Jersey. Whether or such a board should be an executive or a supervisory board, they can do very much to facilitate the election of this man or hinder the election of that, and such a board would, in my opinion, tend to strengthen the power of what is known as the political board or board of control, for that reason politicians very often favor it.

That is lost in that direction is lost in the management of State institutions which have no political purpose, which are supported by people of all political parties, and whose names are taken from all grades of society, and a board of that sort ought to be free from political bias in any of its actions.

WITHOUT SUPERVISION.
But the great argument against the consolidation of this power is that such a board is without supervision. It is this function of supervision and criticism which is exercised by other boards which was felt to be wanting in the case of the spread of the system all over the country and which has preserved it in existence in spite of all the movements for its overthrow, and if a State board of control is established, it will be a board of trustees, without a board of trustees, which is a very serious matter.

When Mr. George Cable made a talk in Louisville upon the lessees system, one statement he made was to the effect that he had written a letter to a director of the penitentiary of Arkansas and that he had written a very curt letter, saying that the affairs of the penitentiary of Arkansas were his private affairs, and declined to give any information.

There is no doubt that the inspiration which was led to this conference will lead to a State Board of Charity in Virginia, and I feel sure that such a board will be found to be immensely useful in directions in which you have not been able to grasp in your thoughts, but that it is coming is absolutely certain; it is in the air.

Philanthropic work is a business, just like any other business. You might just as well try to establish a cotton factory without knowing anything about it as to try to have a State Board of Charity without knowing anything about it. The principle which underlies the whole system and don't know how to make an organization and administration conform to those principles.

MUST GO TO WORK.
You don't leave by sitting down in your library. You have to go to work; get in touch with men who have found out what is practical, what has been found advantageous and what disadvantageous. A State Board of Charity, looking into this matter, reading reports of conferences in other parts of the country, taking part in discussions, going around visiting institutions; and they get ideas and see better methods of taking care of the unfortunate.

He brings these things back to the people through the public press, and thus public opinion is enlightened, which in time compels the action of the Legislature and the Governor. The result is more effective care of the unfortunate and deeper and truer sympathy with them, and the restoration and recovery of a great many who would otherwise remain in a state of hopeless poverty, disease and affliction.

I wish to reiterate my conviction that the same firm and determined purpose which has brought you together will bring that about. You have a wonderful advantage in Virginia. I have attended meetings for thirty years, and the first time I have ever seen an editor and a proprietor of a great newspaper present. You have also the influence of gentle woman, woman who was last at the bottom of the matter, and she is the best of the matter, and she is good in this world. Her insight is something extraordinary, her perceptive powers wonderful. She understands what is wrong in the world and what is needed to set it right. She has infinite tact and tact in accomplishing her ends, and when she takes hold of an enterprise with the determination of a woman's nature and puts her whole heart into it, her interest is aroused and her will, nothing in this world is going to stand in her way.

The Night Session.

President Gilliam called the night session to order shortly after 8 o'clock. The attendance was excellent considering the bad weather. The Committee on Nominations made its report, and the following officers, Executive Committee and delegates to the Atlanta convention. These were all elected by acclamation and are as follows:

Officer-President, Captain John L. Roper, Norfolk; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant Governor Willard, James P. Harrison, Danville; W. D. Hoge, Staunton;

Mrs. James Albert Brown, Richmond, and J. Thompson, Jr., Bedford; Clerk, Secretary, Mr. George B. Davis, Richmond; Treasurer, Dr. W. F. Drewry, Petersburg; Executive Council, Dr. J. M. Williams, Williamsburg; J. W. Miller, Mrs. B. G. Minor, Captain C. E. Bowler, and William A. Bowles.

Delegates to the Atlanta Convention: Robert Gilliam, Petersburg; John L. Roper, Norfolk; Robert H. Hoge, Lynchburg; W. A. Roper, Staunton; Captain C. E. Bowler, Miller School; E. G. Mosely, Danville; W. Scott Capland, Richmond; Charles Tuziler, Richmond; A. J. McMath, Accomac; W. McD. Lee, Lancaster; Judge J. L. Tredway, Philadelphia; Professor B. V. Arnold, Bedford; Miss L. P. Blow, Sussex; Rev. J. T. Martin, Richmond; Dr. G. W. Butts, Chucklatch; Alternates: J. Y. Harris, Dinwiddie; J. W. Carriell, Dr. J. J. Terrell, Campbell county; Mrs. E. W. Bissell, Staunton; J. H. Lindsay, Charlottesville; R. D. Haislip, Norfolk; Mrs. B. C. Minor, Richmond; E. C. Gier, Boynton; Dr. G. W. LeCato, Accomac; W. C. Roper, Staunton; George F. Drewry, Petersburg; John S. Chapman, Greene; Mrs. S. Gordon Cunningham, Hampton; V. B. Gliner, Russell; W. B. Lewis, Harrisonburg.

DR. BARR SPEAKS.
President Gilliam presented as the first speaker, Dr. Martin L. Barr, superintendent of School for Feeble-minded, E. W. Pa. This gentleman read a most interesting paper, giving his personal experience with the mentally weak and feeble-minded. He told many remarkable instances of the power of such children while totally lacking in others. One child in his school was bright in many respects, but had no moral sense. He was not immoral, but he could not be trusted with anything he could get his hands upon, and he did so with great cleverness. Another child had come under his attention who would not kill a squirrel when his sister asked him, saying the little animal looked at him with such a pleading look, and he said he thought the national government, while taking care of the deaf, dumb and the negroes, ought to establish schools for the feeble-minded and mentally abnormal.

Warm applause followed his last sentence, and President Gilliam, stating to him that plans for establishing an epileptic colony in the State were being discussed, asked Dr. Barr if he thought the classes, epileptic and mentally defective, should be segregated. Dr. Barr replied that while it could be done, and as all epileptics were mentally defective, he did not think that it was altogether wise to have them together.

TWO EXCELLENT PAPERS.
Excellent papers on the treatment, necessity for such and its beneficial results were read by Mrs. E. A. Gibson, principal of the Loretto Training School, and Miss M. P. Gundry, principal of the School for Feeble-minded Children, Falls Church, Va. Both ladies contended that such children should be placed in homes for children and not in asylums. Miss Robinson declared that her mail brought her many applications for entrance to the Loretto school, which showed the necessity of such schools in Virginia. Both ladies contended that the State should have a confident hope that the State will soon provide a home for such children.

President Gilliam called upon Dr. H. H. Levy to speak on the general theme of "SUPERVISION." He thought that the State by all means should have for the imbecile as much as for the insane, and he argued further that training frequently fits the feeble-minded for the ordinary duties of life, relieving their families of a burden and making them fortunate into a help to those around them.

DR. HODGES SPEAKS.
Dr. J. Allison Hodges was also called upon and made a fine impression. He expressed much gratification that such a movement for the aid of the mentally defective was being undertaken.

He, with Dr. Levy, thought that the care of the feeble-minded was a twofold beneficial in its results. It helped the unfortunate and the long run for the State, as the number of crimes is reduced. Dr. Hodges said that there were a number of feeble-minded in Richmond, and all physicians frequently came in contact with them. He said that he had recently met several who were mentally defective, whom he had never seen before, and that he knew of a young man who would soon probably have to give up his position because of increasing mental and moral unsoundness. Dr. Hodges said that he thought that the meeting would have practical results, and that the people would be educated to the absolute necessity and commanding humanity of an institution for the unfortunate class.

Dr. Piller read a paper prepared on the subject by Superintendent Bowles of Staunton. Mr. Bowles is suffering with a severe cold.

Mr. Bowles called attention to the fact that Virginia was the first State to give free compulsory education. It was the first State to have within its borders a school for the deaf and dumb, and its public schools were thirty years old, but the care of the feeble-minded had been neglected. The paper was an exhaustive and able one and given close attention.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
The following AGGY clv'p shrd cmfw The programme for to-day is given here:

Visit to Laurel Reformatory.
Train leaves E. W. Pa. at 8 A. M.
Returning, leaves Reformatory 11:30 A. M.

A session of the conference will be held at the Reformatory.
Prayer by Rev. Gregory Morgan.

Subjects: "Juvenile Courts and Reformatories."
Address: Mr. James Allison, superintendent of House of Refuge, Cincinnati.
Address: "Organized Charities," Hon. J. M. Glenn, Baltimore, ex-president National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Papers: Mr. Henry Lee Valentine, Mrs. C. B. Boling.
Discussion.
10 P. M. Report of council on time and place of next annual meeting.

EIGHT FIRES RAGE AT ONCE IN TAMPA

(By Associated Press.)
TAMPA, FLA., Feb. 11.—Eight fires broke out here and were raging at the same time to-day in different sections of the city. A block of wholesale warehouses on Whitney Street, containing the Florida Packing Company, Tampa, the Illinois Company, Caruthers Produce Company, S. Edwards, W. H. Osborne, J. K. Harris, and Walter Willis Company, was burned. The entire loss was about \$250,000.

Lost Hall was gutted by fire, and the Tampa Furniture Company's mattress factory was destroyed, with several smaller fires.

At the meeting held this week by St. John's Circle of King's Daughters, several needy families were provided for in the way of provisions and fuel. Reports from the recent entertainment given by the Circle showed a fund of forty dollars in hand. The next meeting of the Circle will take place February 23d, in the home of Mrs. George L. Currie, No. 250 East Grace Street.

St. Valentine's Eve.
Miss Zaida English, the daughter of Dr. A. C. English, of Fredericksburg, Va., is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Social and Personal

The Executive Mansion was the objective point toward which the footsteps of society tended last evening. The lower suite of rooms, reception room, hall, library and parlors were thrown open for callers. Brilliantly lighted, improvements made by fresh wall hangings, fresh paint, new chandeliers, new window draperies, hardwood floors and Oriental rugs, were seen and felt to full advantage.

Strains of music from an orchestra solo pleasantly on the ears of visitors to the Mansion as they entered; palms, ferns, pink carnations, pink roses and American beauties accentuated the elegance of the costumes worn by the guests, and made a proper setting for as pretty a picture as one might wish to see.

The Governor and Mrs. Montague were assisted in receiving by Colonel and Mrs. Barton L. Grundy, Colonel and Mrs. John S. Harwood, Colonel and Mrs. E. R. Williams, Colonel and Mrs. Mann S. Valentine, Colonel and Mrs. Hunt S. Chisley, Mrs. Eppa Hunton, Jr., Mrs. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. James Keith, Mrs. George W. Blair, Mrs. John Carter Hoskins, Mrs. William Todd Robins, Miss Lou Seawell, of Gloucester, and Mrs. H. O. Humphries, of Bedford, Va. The out-of-town staff members, including Colonel Robert C. Lee, Jr., Colonel George C. Cabell, Jr., Colonel E. E. Holland, Colonel L. W. Lane, Colonel Robert N. Harper, Colonel Henry H. Baker, Colonel James C. Watson, Jr., Colonel St. John C. Goode, Colonel Henry M. Lewis, Colonel Sidney Shelton, Colonel John R. Saunders and Colonel Howard B. Way, with the wives of the married members, were also invited to receive.

Mrs. Andrew J. Montague was crowned in white crepe de chine, point lace and pearls.

Mrs. Janet Carter Hoskins was in black beau de soie and carried a large bouquet of violets.

Mrs. William A. Anderson, in black velvet, with black velvet bands, black and white chiffon and lace.

Mrs. William Todd Robins, in black silk and lace with vest of white shirred chiffon; red roses.

Mrs. Charles T. O'Ferrall, in black lace, with lace over white satin, corsage bouquet of violets.

Miss Lou Seawell, in black lace over pink, with pointed vest and cuffs of white duchesse.

The star officers, in full uniform, did a great deal to make the evening a charming success. They moved among the guests, introduced them, and put everything on a delightful footing of cordiality and cordiality. The members of the House and Senate, many of them with their wives, called to pay their respects and display their gallantry and art of entertaining. For several hours the parlors were thronged, about four or five hundred people passing the line of the receiving party during that time. General Fitzhugh Lee, Miss Annie Lee and Miss Rose B. Harrison came in about half-past 10 o'clock and were heartily welcomed.

Schleischer—Jones.
The wedding of Miss Celeste Davis Jones to Mr. Henry W. Schleischer took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the home of the bride's parents, No. 1-2 South Main Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. B. Hutson, of Pine-Street Baptist Church, in the parlors, which were tastefully decorated in palms.

The bride was very handsome in a multi-colored gown of gray cloth and carried a bouquet of white roses. The groom was attended by his best man, Mr. Russell V. Walsh, and with his bride left last night for a Southern tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Schleischer, who are popular and well known in Richmond, will make their home on South Third Street when they return.

Patriotic Meetings.
A meeting of the committee of the Florida Club, Confederate Bazaar Association, held to-day at 4 P. M. in the home of Mrs. C. W. Brown, No. 256 East Franklin Street, next Saturday at noon.

Mrs. W. M. Wade, chairman of the restaurant committee, desires her committee to attend a meeting of importance at 4:30 P. M. to-day, in the Woman's Christian Association building, No. 709 East Franklin Street.

The Confederate Bazaar Association will meet at 12 o'clock to-day in Lee Camp Hall.

The central committee, composed of the chairmen of the different tables, will meet one hour earlier, at 11 o'clock.

The ladies who compose the Board of Managers for Chimborazo Hospital will meet to-day at 4 P. M. in the home of Miss McSweeney, No. 339 North Twenty-third Street. A full meeting is desired.

Thursday, February 12th, the Ladies' Aid Society of Leigh Street Baptist Church will give a delightful entertainment, entitled "An Evening with Whitcomb Riley."

Mrs. Kate Barbour Howard and Miss Isaacs will contribute some charming vocal solos, and Miss Kate Puller will read a number of Riley's poems, among them "An Old Sweetheart of Mine."

A sketch of the poet's life and works will be given by the Rev. M. Ashby Jones, the pastor of the church. The ladies hope to have some of their guests to impersonate Riley's characters and be able to give the Christy book as a prize for the best impersonation. The friends of the Society and the public are invited to be present.

The Children's Auxiliary of Chimborazo Hospital, under the leadership of Miss Ada Chalkley, will give a Valentine party in the home of Mrs. Woody next Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at No. 107 North Twenty-third Street. The juveniles will be much interested in playing arrows on a big heart, in getting the plans from a Jack Horner pie, and in receiving letters delivered from cupid's postoffice.

At the meeting held this week by St. John's Circle of King's Daughters, several needy families were provided for in the way of provisions and fuel. Reports from the recent entertainment given by the Circle showed a fund of forty dollars in hand. The next meeting of the Circle will take place February 23d, in the home of Mrs. George L. Currie, No. 250 East Grace Street.

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Dr. Price, the creator of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

ment to her guests, of whom Miss Gammon, from Fredericksburg, is one.

Cards and tables for the Whist Tournament at the Woman's Club Friday evening, to be played for the benefit of the Confederate Bazaar, are being rapidly disposed of. All players are asked to come early, as the game will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Each child going to the Valentine party to take place Saturday afternoon in Belvidere Hall, under the direction of the Auxiliary of the Home for Incubers, of which Miss Mary Thomas is president, will receive a Valentine, he allowed a pull at the "grab bag," a drink from the lemonade well, and opportunity to hear a fortune told, and to win a prize at target shooting. They can buy as much home-made candy as they might like to take home and eat cream and cake if they elect so to do.

The Missionary Guild of Grace-Street Church will give a Valentine Tea in the home of the Misses Foster, No. 512 West Grace Street, next Friday evening. Miss Fatty Moore, Mrs. W. C. Walker, and Mrs. Travers will be the accompanists.

The Milton Work Whist Club met at the Woman's Club last afternoon. Duplicate whist was played, Mrs. C. P. Brock and Mrs. C. C. Walker making top score.

The Stay-at-Home Whist Club met with Mrs. C. W. P. Brock Tuesday evening. Mrs. S. W. Travers and Mrs. C. P. Brock led with Miss Florence Tyler and Mr. Arthur Wilmer for top score. The next meeting will be with Mrs. S. W. Travers.

At the meeting of the Sue K. Gordon Club last Monday night, Miss Mattie Harris and Mrs. James Keith being winners.

The annual meeting of the Richmond Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, failed in its object last afternoon because a quorum was lacking. The next regular meeting will be held the second Wednesday in March, when the election of officers will be necessarily held.

Personal Mention.
Mrs. Harry McCormick, of Omaha, is spending some time with Mrs. John L. Eubank, of No. 508 East Grace Street.

Miss Annie Fitzgerald, of North Second Street, has returned from Norfolk, where she went to attend the wedding of a friend.

Compass wheel, played at the meeting of the Kate Wheelock Club with Mrs. Warner Moore last Tuesday afternoon, resulted in a tie north and south between Mrs. Charles Farnes, Mrs. W. C. Craig, Mrs. N. L. Loder and Mrs. Sheppard. Mr. Robert Nelson and Mrs. Charles Todd made the highest score east and west.

Mrs. Walter Scott, No. 1007 Park Avenue, will entertain the club next week.

Mrs. Clay Drewry, Jr., who will be the hostess of the Young Married Ladies' Card Club this afternoon, will have as her special guests Miss Katherine McInaux, Miss Evelyn Bridges, Miss Martha Prosser, Miss Alice S. Harrison, Mrs. E. J. Valentine, Mrs. W. T. Oppenheimer and Mrs. Mann Valentine. Pretty prizes will be offered and delicious refreshments served after the game.

Mr. and Mrs. Golsan, of New York, will spend some time at No. 508 East Grace Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sadie Cohen, to Mr. Abe. David, of Washington, D. C.

Ion and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, who have been spending their honeymoon in Mexico, will arrive at the Jefferson Thursday evening to spend several days.